

T. R. HOPE OF WILSON'S FOES

Alliance of Progressives and Republicans Is Possible.

THINK HE WOULD WIN

No Formal Negotiations So Far, but Leaders Are Hopeful.

WILL HOLD CONFERENCES

Believed Conditions of Coalition Could Be Satisfactorily Arranged.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—A fusion of the Republican and Progressive parties in 1914, with Theodore Roosevelt as the Presidential candidate, is the hope now entertained by the political opposition to the Democratic Administration. Among both Republicans and Progressives there appears to be a feeling of confidence that if the opposition can be united the Democratic party will go down to defeat two years hence. They likewise seem to be in accord in the belief that unless there is such a union of forces the Democratic candidate will again gallop in ahead of the field as he did in 1912. Strenuous efforts are to be made by Republicans and Progressives to get together to beat the common enemy.

The leaders are agreed that it will not be a simple matter to effect a fusion of the two parties on the basis of the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt. Terms and conditions may be imposed at the outset that may defer an agreement, but the Progressives and Republicans are so desperate in their desire to win that the feeling prevails among most of them that an alliance may be formed before 1916 rolls around.

No Formal Negotiations.

So far there have been no formal negotiations between the leaders of the two parties. However, since the return of Mr. Roosevelt to the United States following a series of supposed blunders on the part of the Democratic Administration and Congress there has been talk in both camps that Mr. Roosevelt could win in 1916 if it was possible for the two forces to coalesce.

Formerly Progressive leaders declared that the two parties were divided on fundamental issues and that it was idle for any one to speculate on the probability of amalgamation. Among those who have recently modified their views on this question may be mentioned Representative Hinebaugh of Illinois, chairman of the Progressive Congressional committee. Six months ago Mr. Hinebaugh expressed the opinion that the claim in the Republican party could not be bridged. To-day Mr. Hinebaugh made this statement:

"The Progressive party will nominate Mr. Roosevelt as its Presidential candidate in 1916. If the Progressives of the Republican party are in control of that organization they will endorse Mr. Roosevelt."

Suggestion of Compromise.

There is a suggestion of compromise in this statement that Progressives were not disposed to give a few months ago. Mr. Hinebaugh is one of the ultra-Progressives and his statement that the Republican party will have to accept the Progressive candidate as a basis of compromise is apt to ruffle the feelings of the leaders of the old organization. But nevertheless the belief prevails among Republicans and Progressives that some plan of fusion will have to be devised as a means of bringing the two forces together on a common candidate if it is deemed impossible to merge the organizations.

Tomorrow the Progressive leaders in Washington will have a conference with Mr. Roosevelt. Senators Clapp of Minnesota and Poinsett of Washington, Representative Murdock of Kansas, Representative Hinebaugh of Pennsylvania and Representative Hinebaugh will be among those who will talk with Mr. Roosevelt.

Republicans who have maintained close personal relations with the ex-President also will have a talk with him to outline their views as to the political situation as stated in a Washington despatch printed in this Sun to-day. A report was in circulation to-night that immediately following his conference Mr. Roosevelt would have something to say on the political situation.

Could Appear on Stump.

Republicans who are willing to compromise on any terms that would mean fusion in 1916 for a candidate opposed to the Democrats declare that Mr. Roosevelt could appear on the stump in Pennsylvania and some other States this year in opposition to Republican candidates without jeopardizing any plan that might be evolved for fusion.

They take as an illustration the case of Senator Boies Penrose. Some Republicans declare that whatever the merits of the Penrose candidacy, there are many in the party who believe that the Pennsylvania Senator is among those who must be sacrificed in the cause of party solidarity. They argue that Mr. Roosevelt's fight on Senator Penrose has the sympathy of many in the rank and file, and that if the former President restricted his activities to a few cases instead of entering into a general campaign against Republican candidates he would still be in a good position to appeal for the support of both Republicans and Progressives in 1916.

The dominant thought in the minds of

MELLEN STANDS BY RECORD.

Says Morgan Does Not Know What the Westchester Cost.

Charles S. Mellen, when told last night over the telephone about J. P. Morgan's statement, said he would stand on his testimony as given.

"If Mr. Morgan wants to testify under oath, he can do so," Mr. Mellen added. "The younger Morgan doesn't know himself nor does anybody else know what the Westchester Road cost or where the money went. To this day the directors do not know. It is easy enough to look at the vote by which the Westchester deal was approved, to call the directors who were present and ascertain what they knew about the transaction."

DOCTOR SEES W. ROCKEFELLER.

Will Report to Commerce Commission on Voiceless State.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 25.—William Rockefeller, who has been subpoenaed to appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission to testify regarding New Haven finances, was examined by a medical representative of the commission at the residence of Oliver G. Jennings in Fairfield to-day. The examiner was Dr. Francis McAdam, who is thought to have made the investigation in the presence of Dr. Samuel W. Lambert of 130 East Thirty-fifth street, Rockefeller's physician. Dr. McAdam will make a report to the Interstate Commerce Commission as to Rockefeller's condition.

It is insisted that Mr. Rockefeller will not take the witness stand as he cannot speak. All his telephoning is done by clerks and Mr. Rockefeller conveys his wishes by the use of a pencil and pad.

Mr. Rockefeller, accompanied by his wife and children, arrived at the Jennings home last night and left for New York to-day on an afternoon train. The chauffeur was left behind to take the trunk to New York. It could not be learned here whether Mr. Rockefeller would spend the night in New York city or go to Pocantico Hills.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 25.—Neither William Rockefeller nor his wife could be found here to-night. There was no anniversary celebration in the Rockefeller home here.

\$312,000,000 FIXED AS JOHN D.'S PERSONALTY

Rockefeller Files No Return, So Ohio Tax Men Make an Estimate.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—Between \$312,000,000 and \$313,000,000 is the sum which will be placed opposite John D. Rockefeller's name on Cuyahoga county's personal tax duplicate within a few days.

Mr. Rockefeller failed to make a return to-day, as ordered, and county tax commissioners immediately began a compilation of a list of his tangible and intangible personal property.

The return will not be placed upon the duplicate, however, until a few legal points in the matter have been straightened out, the commissioners say.

County Prosecutor Locher is expected to advise the commissioners to-morrow as to the best method of procedure in the Rockefeller case.

"We are going slow, so as to leave no loophole for Mr. Rockefeller to escape the payment of this assessment," said Commissioner Fackler.

The commissioners received a ruling from Attorney-General Hogan declaring that they could make up Mr. Rockefeller's return upon whatever knowledge they had as to his holdings and the general reputation of his wealth.

They also received instructions as to the line of action they should take should certain contingencies arise. The delay in immediately putting the Rockefeller return upon the duplicate was occasioned by an act recently passed by the Legislature, it provides that the budget commission, which meets the first Monday in August, shall fix the tax rate on the current year's duplicate.

Under this law the County Budget Commission would be forced to take Mr. Rockefeller's return of more than \$300,000,000 into consideration when fixing the tax rate for the county and East Cleveland. Under the law the Rockefeller personal tax assessment will not become delinquent until June 20, 1915. Not until then could the county start court proceedings to collect it.

FIFTH AVE. HAS FIRE SCARE.

But It Was Only Judge W. H. Moore's Servants Burning Rubbish.

Servants in the home of Judge William H. Moore, the horse show exhibitor, at 4 East Fifty-fourth street opposite the residence of William Rockefeller, burned rubbish in the furnace last night. Smoke filled rooms on the third floor and an alarm was sent in.

Chief Kenon, riding on Fifth avenue, joined in the chase of the apparatus Battalion Chief Graham and two firemen dropped salt down the chimney and stopped the smudge. The damage was trifling. Mrs. Moore was at home during the excitement.

STILL NO TRACE OF HAMEL.

Warships Continue Search for Missing Aviator.

LONDON, May 25.—There is still no trace of Gustave Hamel, the aviator, who disappeared on Saturday as he was about to cross the English Channel, and the general belief is that the mystery of his disappearance, like that of Cecil Grace four years ago, will never be solved.

Destroyers and torpedo boats are still searching for the missing man and Claude Grahame-White, who was a friend of Hamel's, is making inquiries in all directions.

Harvard or Oxford—the latest gold or shell found in the Atlantic—Spencer's 7 Muzzle Load—Ad.

WILSON CHECKS NEW HAVEN CASE

Several Directors Summoned to Testify May Be Omitted.

CONFERENCE IS HELD

Belief Is That Developments Indicate Steps for Criminal Suits.

INQUIRY GOES ON TO-DAY

Rock Island and Pere Marquette Railroads Will Be Investigated.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—There were evidences to-night that the brakes have been set on the Interstate Commerce Commission's inquiry into the financing of the New Haven railroad.

A conference was held at the White House between President Wilson and Attorney-General McReynolds this afternoon and immediately after it the Interstate Commerce Commission held a special meeting.

Reports were in circulation to-night that the investigation, as a result of pressure from the White House, will be curtailed by the commission to the extent of omitting several of the New Haven directors from the list of witnesses who have been summoned to testify.

There is likelihood that the commission may go further than this and decide that it already has obtained sufficient information to satisfy the resolution passed by the Senate authorizing the inquiry.

Commission Meets To-day.

It is learned that a meeting of the commission has been called for to-morrow morning to consider this question and that the chances are in favor of the commission sending a communication to the Senate before any steps are taken toward calling other important witnesses.

Only one interpretation is possible of this sudden turn of events, and this is that Attorney-General McReynolds has in mind the possibility of beginning criminal proceedings against some of the New Haven's directors.

He was strongly opposed to the calling of Charles S. Mellen to the witness stand because it would give him immunity from the indictment now standing against him and from other threatened proceedings.

Mr. McReynolds at that time also spoke against the calling of the directors of the New Haven for the same reason. In his letter to the Interstate Commerce Commission he mentioned beside Mr. Mellen William Rockefeller, George McC. Miller, Charles F. Brooks, Edwin Miller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, George F. Baker and Edwin D. Robbins as having been summoned by the commission as witnesses. He said:

"It seems not inappropriate to suggest that you consider very carefully the effect of such an examination upon any criminal prosecutions which the government may desire hereafter to institute."

President's Attitude.

The President as well as the Attorney-General has been opposed to the pushing of the New Haven inquiry at this time, and the general belief to-night was that the Administration had again expressed its feelings on this subject.

It is certain that if the inquiry goes on the Interstate Commerce Commission will have to assume full responsibility for the granting of immunity to witnesses. This already has been made plain by the Attorney-General in his talks with members of the commission.

The Wilson Administration, it is understood, feels that the Senate did not realize when it passed the resolution what the result might be in this direction and an effort undoubtedly will be made to have the commission report back to the Senate the result of its work thus far and compel the upper house itself to accept responsibility for giving immunity to other witnesses if it is not satisfied with the record already obtained.

Commissioner McChord, who has been presiding at the New Haven hearings, when questioned to-night said that the commission would resume its inquiry to-morrow. He declined, however, to say what witnesses would be called.

When asked if the directors would be put on the stand he replied that the commission intended to continue its inquiry as far as it thought desirable but he would have to decline to say whether the programme of calling the directors had been changed.

Mr. Ledyard Arrives.

Lewis Cass Ledyard, Lawrence Minot, George F. Baker and John S. Elton were listed to appear to-morrow. Mr. Ledyard arrived here to-night ready to take the witness stand.

From another authoritative source it was learned that the New Haven directors will probably not appear on the stand at to-morrow's hearing, but that the entire matter will be carefully considered by the commission with a view to deciding on its future course.

After to-day's special meeting of the Interstate Commerce Commission Commissioner McChord sent for Solicitor Folk and had a long talk with him.

Solicitor Folk when questioned in regard to

Continued on Fifth Page

"UNTRUE," SAYS J. P. MORGAN OF MELLEN'S CHARGE THAT FATHER CONCEALED NEW HAVEN FACTS

MR. J. P. MORGAN made a statement yesterday in reference to the testimony of Charles S. Mellen regarding his father and himself in New Haven matters. It was given out at the Morgan Library in Thirty-sixth street last night.

Mr. Morgan returned yesterday morning on the Corsair from a ten days cruise in Chesapeake waters and immediately entered upon a consideration of the Mellen testimony. His statement follows:

I returned to New York this morning and have examined as carefully as the time would permit the stenographic report of Mr. Mellen's testimony, consisting of several hundred typewritten pages.

I became a director of the New Haven Railroad in April, 1913, and resigned December 31 of the same year. The only reference to me personally which I have found in Mr. Mellen's testimony has to do with the fact that I, as a director of the company, called upon him and told him that a change in the presidency was desirable. For any blame that attaches to that act, whether it be accorded me as a member of the board of directors or as an individual, I accept full and complete responsibility.

There is, however, in Mr. Mellen's testimony something more important to me than any possible criticism of myself. Mr. Mellen in substance charges my father with having concealed from him, the president of the company, facts which the president of the company should have known. Every one who knew my father knows this to be untrue. During the last ten years of my father's life he was abroad more than one-third of the time. During the last three years of his life he was abroad one-half of the time. As the world knows, he was actively concerned during this whole period with many different affairs. That he would have had the time, even if he had had the desire, to interfere actively in the management of the New Haven railroad is impossible.

Mr. Mellen is right in describing my father as a forceful man. He is right also in picturing my father's deep interest in New Haven affairs. My father was born in New England, and he believed in the New Haven railroad. He recognized, as others have recognized, that with the shifting of the centre of population in this country, and the changing economic conditions, the commercial position of New England was threatened, and that a change in this commercial position would, unless an effort were made to counteract it, result in an unfavorable effect upon New England's leading railroad. He undoubtedly believed that a railroad peculiarly situated, as is the New Haven, with a growing

passenger traffic at very low rates and with expensive improvements required all along its line, must make every effort to increase its traffic and maintain its position.

He believed, moreover, that the New Haven and the Boston and Maine, which were not in his opinion in any sense competing lines, could be operated to the benefit of New England more advantageously together than apart, and that no harm could come to the public from this amalgamation by reason of the full measure of State and national regulation which the laws afforded. I am quite ready to believe, also, that he agreed with Mr. Mellen that the entrance of the Grand Trunk Railway into Providence would have involved the unnecessary duplication of facilities for which the New England public sooner or later would have had to pay. But the imputation that my father in any sense took the management of the railroad, or any part of its affairs, out of the hands of the president is untrue.

On the ninth day of March of this year our firm made public a letter showing in detail the total net profits from every source to the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. or to any of its members growing out of transactions of any kind whatever connected with the New Haven lines for a period of twenty years. Those total net profits amounted to approximately \$350,000, which included their compensation for handling, alone or in connection with others, securities of the par value of \$333,000,000.

The records of my firm and the personal records of my father are still intact; they are available and ready for production before any proper tribunal at any time.

In the present state of the New Haven's affairs the shareholders are entitled to have made public every obtainable bit of evidence bearing not on one but on all sides of the question. Meanwhile the honest and capable man now managing the railroad should have the active cooperation not only of all shareholders but of all public bodies as well, to the end that this great property may be restored to the position to which it is entitled.

TAMPICO BESET BY REBEL BLACKMAIL; PEOPLE STARVING; MEALS AT \$10 EACH

A Drink of Water Costs \$1; Eggs Bring 50 Cents Apiece, and Every Federal Symptomizer Who Wishes to Leave Must Pay 5,000 Pesos—Soldiers Are Put on Half Rations.

By FRED K. WILSON.

Special Correspondent of THE SUN.

TAMPICO, May 21, via Galveston, May 25.—Trouble of a small but serious nature may be expected in Tampico by the night of Thursday, May 28, unless the one million pesos demanded from firms, consuls, priests and citizens by the rebel commander has been paid by that time.

Meantime a priest has been jailed for ransom, the Spanish and German Consuls have been asked for money and the oil companies have been told that they must pay for the maintenance of the rebel army now quartered in this port.

Gen. Gonzales has demanded the one million pesos levied as follows: From the Aguila Oil Company (English), 400,000 pesos; from Senor Trapaga, Spanish Consul, 150,000 pesos; from a Spanish commercial house controlled by Senor Trapaga, 100,000 pesos; and from the citizens of Tampico, 550,000 pesos.

All will probably pay or try to pay the sums assessed against them except the German Consul, who has refused, saying that "Germany will protect her subjects without the payment of a single peso." The money is demanded of the Consuls for protection of their subjects.

Small shopkeepers who cannot pay actual money to the rebels are forced to give part of their stock to outfit the Constitutional soldiers. Hundreds of pairs of shoes have been taken and placed on feet that have never before felt the confinement of leather.

Costs 5,000 Pesos to Leave.

Federal sympathizers who wish to leave Tampico are assessed 5,000 pesos each before passports are issued to them, but despite the watchfulness of the rebels a custom house clerk got hold of 70,000 pesos and fled to a German consul in the Dania, where he is safe with his money.

The German commander has refused to return the fugitive, although the rebels have demanded him. The Constitutionalists declare that as soon as they get the 1,000,000 pesos required they will re-open the banks and leave the custom house alone. They allowed ten days for this money to be raised and unless it is forthcoming by that time every one here faces a new crisis will be reached and much more blood spilled.

Yesterday the rebels closed the Catholic churches after accusing the churches of treason and the priests guilty of being traitors. All of the priests except one fled from the city and he who remained was immediately imprisoned. A ransom of 50,000 pesos is demanded for his release.

Five hundred women parishioners of his church on their knees implored Gov. Luis Caballero to spare this priest, but the stern old Governor replied: "He is a traitor. I shall execute him unless the ransom demanded is paid at once."

The women are trying to raise the money and it seems probable that they will succeed.

Travelling through the country round about Tampico I have seen hundreds of peasants, their wives and children literally starving and nothing is done for them. Many of them have been beaten or

wounded by rebel and Federal soldiers and the retreating Federals in leaving Tampico took from these peasants their last food of all sorts, driving off or killing their cows, horses and stock, and in many instances carried off the wives and daughters of the men they had robbed.

Kicked Wounded Soldier.

Directly after the battle I saw wounded Federal soldiers everywhere praying for death—begging that they be shot and not let suffer. One poor man wearing the insignia of a junior officer was shot through both legs and the stomach and lay in the middle of the street under the hot sun. He piteously begged for water with poison in it, but a heartless rebel soldier only kicked at and kicked him.

Real war prices prevail here. It is impossible to eat a meal for less than \$10. Fever is so prevalent that the only water safe to drink is that coming in bottles and it costs a dollar a drink. Eggs sell at 50 cents each (gold) and everything else is correspondingly high when it can be bought and many times it is not to be found.

There are twenty cases of smallpox at the isolated lazaretto and there is great danger of the spread of this disease. Typhoid fever is becoming endemic, despite the efforts at sanitation that the rebels have made.

Gen. Gonzales took a party of American newspaper men on Sunday to Labarra, six miles down the beach from Tampico, to show them the brighter side of the war game that he is playing and at the same time to display his good nature when not fighting. He is altogether a likable man with a strong personality, is cultured and has a sense of refinement. The party enjoyed a surf bath in which Gen. Gonzales took keen delight, sporting in the water like a schoolboy and jocularly remarking that it was the first holiday that he had enjoyed in months.

After the bath dinner was served. Native cooking was employed and the spread was truly grand.

Afterward the commander took us for an inspection of the field hospital at Tampico, which is under the command of Major Krum Heller, the medical director. Later, in going out into the gulf on a yacht, Gen. Gonzales ordered the Constitutional colors dipped to the battleship Connecticut, which was done. Capt. Knapp then dipped his colors to the Constitutionalists, as did the commander of the destroyer Jarvis.

Big Battle Expected.

Although peace reigns in Tampico, a big battle is sure to take place soon at Panuco, sixty-two miles up the Panuco River. There are not fewer than 4,000 Federals entrenched there and they have had ample time to recuperate from the effects of their defeat at Tampico.

That they have improved the time to the fullest extent may easily be seen by looking over their fortifications. On a huge bluff almost inaccessible in time of peace and directly overlooking Panuco River they have mounted their artillery, including half a dozen of the finest type of rapid fire rifles, which they managed to save from the Tampico disaster. A desperate stand will be made here before the Huertistas finally yield the State of Tamaulipas to the rebels.

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DEMAND OF U. S. TO OUST HUERTA BOUND TO FAIL

President Told That It Would Stop Peace Plan, It Is Said.

REPORT BLANQUET MAY ARREST HUERTA

Villa Takes Mysterious Trip to Saltillo to Surprise of Rebels.

HUERTA'S LAST STAND WILL BE AT QUERETARO

Two Big Constitutional Forces on Way to Rendezvous Near Vera Cruz.

The real issues of the Mexican problem will be taken up by the mediators at Niagara Falls to-day.

Only the preparatory part of the work has been touched as yet. The commission form of government plan has not been discussed.

The mediators will not try to select a provisional President or a commissioner.

It is not believed at Niagara Falls that President Wilson's demand for the elimination of Huerta and the division of land will be granted.

Admiral Badger reported that a big force of rebels landed to the north of Vera Cruz. Another force is marching from Tuxpan to join it.

The rebel plan is to prevent Huerta from reaching Vera Cruz. Zapata is to block him from Puerto Mexico. Gen. Villa hurriedly left Torreon for Saltillo, to the surprise of all Constitutional officials. He was expected to lead his army to attack Zacatecas, but suddenly changed his mind.

The Federals are being rapidly driven back toward Mexico city. Villa has been told that Huerta will make his last stand at Queretaro, 110 miles northwest of Mexico city.

One million dollars was brought from Mexico city to Vera Cruz through bandit infested country in dress suit cases and without guard. The money relieved a tension in the money market.

Germany sent the steamer Ypiranga to Puerto Mexico to pick up refugees. Flying columns of Federal cavalry are raiding the border again.

BLANQUET MAY OUST HUERTA.

Refugees Say War Minister Threatens to Arrest President.

By E. de L. SLEVIN.

Special Correspondent of THE SUN.

VERA CRUZ, May 25.—Refugees from the capital report a very serious situation in Mexico city. Gen. Aureliano Blanquet, Minister of War, appears to be the coming man. It is said that he has become so sure of his strength that he has told Huerta to his face that he must get out. One report had it that he told Huerta that if he did not get out he would be arrested.

The two men are said to be watching each other very closely. Huerta knows that so far as the rebels are concerned he must fall if his Minister of War falls, and he fears that he may fall without him. Blanquet knows that he can hope for nothing from the Constitutionalists unless he can turn a city over to them.

Huerta positively declines to get out, so every one says. He has not weakened in his determination to fall with his administration. French field guns have been taken to Chapultepec, it is said, for the last stand.

Outside of the two men any sign of disaffection is rewarded with instant arrest. Many are disappearing daily for indiscreet utterances or for plotting.

TAKE UP BIG ISSUE TO-DAY.

Mediators Not to Choose a Provisional President for Mexico.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., May 25.—The mediators have not progressed beyond the preparatory part of their work; nothing definite regarding the settlement of the Mexican problem has yet been done and not before to-morrow begin to take up the practical issues involved. No plan for a commission form of government for Mexico has been even discussed at the meetings held up to to-day.

This formal statement, which is a complete denial of despatches printed throughout the country, was made to-night to THE SUN correspondent by one of those who are best placed to know just exactly what is happening behind the closed doors of the conference room.

It was said on the very highest authority that the envoys of the three South American republics have no intention at any time of going beyond their task of mediators; they will not attempt to select a President or commissioner to govern Mexico. They will at no time seek to become legislators on behalf of Mexico.

Their role will be confined throughout the conference to receiving the suggestions of the delegates of either side and to submitting these suggestions to the

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